Primitive Life in the Mountains How the Whiskey is Monufactured and Disposed cf.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14, 1877.

The unprovoked killing of Lieutenant McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, and private Sutherland by the illicit distillers has caused the intensest excitement in military circles here. The bushwhacking volley that killed those men was the first that has ever been fired by the distillers against regular. United States there. against regular United States troops. Time and again they bave riddled the deputies, but herefolore they have always scattered in confusion upon the approach of the blue confusion upon the approach of the blue coats.

This audacious attack, so unexpected and so deplorable in its results, will has ten into immediate execution a plan that has long been ripening in revenue circles to make a grand raid through the invested belt and sweep it clean. As this systematic crusade is apt to be protracted and full of desperate work it has occurred to your correspondent that it would be to your correspondent that it would be well to furnish some facts concerning the strip of country that is held by the illicit distillers and touching the habits of these lawless men themselves.

I doubt if any section was ever so theroughly infested with illicit dealers as is oughly infested with illicit dealers as is the mountainous region running through North Georgia and the western end of both the Carolinas at the present time. Italy, in the palmiest days of brigandage, never liad one-half as many men who were defying justice. They haunt every hillside during the night time and people the friendly shadows of every vale during the day. They have regular camps, with sentinels thrown out to halt all passers by and throttle the revenue all passers by and throttle the revenue spies. The mountains are filled with caves and "burrows," in which the wretched men hide when puesus becomes too hot and the pursues are of overwhelming strength. It is impossible to calculate as to the number of these illicit distillers; there are thousands of them; they swarm amid the almost im-penetrable fastnesses of the Blue Ridge chain of mountains in countless bands. Beyond the reach of railroads, way beyoud even the desultory stretch of "the wagon roads," where they can be reached wagon roads, "I where they can be reached by horsemen or pedestrians only through certain hidden paths, they plant their primitive "stills" in natural or artificial "snuggeries," and som have "cronked" whiskey gushing from every rock. They live as wild and restless a life as the trappers of the upper Rocky Mountaias. They are all well armed and of course good hunters. A more athletic, hardy and self-reliant people can be found nowhere. The mountains abound with where. The mountains abound with game of all sort, even up to bear and panthers. The distillers are about the only inhabitants of these inaccessible parts, and hold them inviolate by a sort of Alexander Sel'tirk title.

Occasional parties of hunters from the cities stray into these mountains, and as soon as they make it perfectly clear that they are in no wise connected with the revenue service, are received with the revenue service who has not been wounded time and again. The distillers usually escape with slight injury. They generally outnumber the deputies and put them to flight, or, having to fly them selves, find ready and easy retreat in any of the thousand mountain fastnesses with which they are familiar and which are inaccessible to strangers and even imprement of Uncle Sam's revenue stamps. But a man who looks like a revenue informer, or has not clear titles to being a "good, square man," had better not venture into this wilderness. Our brawny rustics feel no more besitation in "shucking" a revenue informer or any man who looks like one than yon would have in kicking a pebble from your path. They are a law unto themselves up there. Not long since the State Geologist, with a force of some ten men, carried in three wagons, struck one of these mountain "neats," and without suspecting that his labors were being carefully spied upon from behind every bush went quictly to work. The distillers stood it for some time, and then coming out in some force they notified the astonished scientist that he must get up and travel. After some argument he succeeded in convincing them of his HOW VISITORS ARE TREATED. Occasional parties of hunters from the get up and travel. After some argument he succeeded in convincing them of his thoroughly pacific designs, and was then not only permitted to proceed, but was almost a srwhelmed with various sorts of "rocks" that the simple-hearted mountaineers would bring to his camp.

EXTENT OF OPERATIONS. Some idea of the extent of one of these "squads" may be had when we state that the revenue officers, with a company of troops to back them, frequently destroy from forty to fifty stills and from 10,000 to 20,000 gallons of crooked whiskey, besides capturing anywhere from twenty to eighty distillers at one single raid. The great bulk of illicit distilling is done, however, in a much quieter and more unhowever, in a much quieter and more un-obtrusive way than this. In the vast area of the section of the three States re-ferred to the settlement is very sparse, area of the section of the three States referred to the settlement is very sparse, and the people as a class exceedingly poor. The enormous profit of distilling, "without the ceremony of a stamp," has tempted great humbers of these squalid people to engage in the business. As a consequence there are little stills, tucked away engage under the decrining and banks of nearly every creek or branch. Hundreds of families have their worm at work somewhere, the wise or daughter usually attioned on some adjacent hill-top to annotance by a host or whistle the coming of strangers, and the father managing the "still" with his rifle thrown into the band of his arm ready to make it "speak" to any new comer this side of a blue coat. The waiskey thus made is carefully packed away in old-fashioned wagons, frequently being hidden under a load of chickens and eggs, and carted off to a neighboring town or to the city of Atlanta, where it is quietly and surreptitiously, sold.

Oktorn of this illicit business is

The origin of this illicit business is given as follows by a legislater from one of the counties in which it is most practiced: When the strife over secession of the counties in which it is most practiced: When the strife over secession began it was discovered that there were a large number of Union men in the mountain districts of Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. These men clung to their faith even after the States seceded. There than, was catually arose an uply spirit egainst these Unionists, which grew so strong finally that many of them were forced to take to the woods to save their liver. They were sold joined by large numbers of deserters from the two armies and by refugees from the Confederate Conscript law, who found an easy hiding place in the mountains. They were hunted by the authorities with great flerceness during the war, and seen won the cuphonicus title of "hopbacks." Having nothing better to do during their enforced authorities they meanly all became distillent and finding it very profitable have kept it up to the present time. They were reinforced at the close of the war by many soldiers who had been made utterly penniless and had no other opening for a living.

CHARACTER OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.

The venetice of alliest distilling has

The practice of illicit distilling has been increased rather than checked in the past ten years by reason of the class of men who have been employed to past it down. The revenue collectors, agent and marabets are almost without exception either alicen (carpet baggars) or astive Republicans who have made them
selves, outside of their revenus relations,
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spect of gobody. They have oppressed and augreed the coople; they have torn innorant occupie from their beds and carried their hundreds of miles and the pay for internal particles granted by the government, with having murdered unofferding citizens under cover of law, with laving mundred unofferding citizens under cover of law, with laving insulted women and maltreated men, and they are consequently despised and hated with the utmost bitterness. So thorough is the public hatred of these prove beneficial. If the land is freshly hilled, about two weeks after planting. So thorough is the public hatred of these fellows that the sentiment of the people is always against them and with the distillers. In this way an apparent respectability is given to the lawless practice that has encouraged hundreds of people otherwise perfectly respectable to embark in it. Whole communities who have no interest whatever in "crooked" whiskey yet sympathize so thoroughly with the dis.illers as against the "informers" that they hinder the latter in their search in every way frequently combining to ride him on a rail, duck him in a mill pond or treat him to a suit of tar and

Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that this matter of illicit distilling went very tar toward deciding the late Presidential contest, as follows: In North Carolina Zeb Vance, who bore the Tilden banner as gubernatorial candidate, was exceedingly unpopular in the Western counties. As the war Governor of North Carolina he had prosecuted these Union hogbacks with great severity and they were thoroughly incensed with him. It was said that he even put their wives to torture to make them tell where their husbands were. I the Senatorial contest of 1874, after the Democratic chem, and, joining with the Republicans, elected Merriman. It was believed that these counties would vote against Van a and thus give the State to Settle and Hayes. Vance, however, prepared a bitter invection against the system of revenue spies, and, bottling a huge Kansas grasshopper in a bottle of brandy, as a type of the "informer," he went into the disaffected district and swept it like a whirlwind. That was all the argument needed. In their hatred of the spies they forgot their animosity to Vance.

A candidate for United States Senator in Georgia busied himself in asking for a general pardon for all offenders against THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

in Georgia busied himself in asking for a general pardon for all offenders against the revenue lavs, and it was gravely said that this action would secure to him the unanimous support of the members from the mountain counties. A BLOODY STRUGGLE ANTICIPATED.

The most careful observers anticipate a long and bloody struggle is the coming attempt to extinguish the distillers. It will be marked by many a murderous ambuscade, many a deadly midnight struggle. The people of these infested counties have been badly treated. The corrupt and inefficient corps of deputies have been, time and again, charged with the most infamous outrages, many of the most infamous outrages, many of which are true beyond question. Many innocent men have been wantonly dis-turbed and whole communities embittered and angered, at the cruely and meanness of these deputies and inform-

and informers cruelly often, putting all sorts of indignities on them, they have never before resisted, much less attacked, regular United States soldiers. The daring and audecious spirit inspired by their wild mountain life has evidently taken possession of the "crooked" men. They will not give up their enormously profitable business, so well suited to their habits, without a stern resistance

THE STATE AUTHORITIES. It is needless to say that the authorities of the State and the great mass of the people denounce lawiesaness in every shape, and that Governor Colquitt will do all that can be done to bring the murderers of Lieutenant McIntyre to justice.

tice.

The first thing that should be dene in this matter is to remove the whole corps of deputies now serving and put in good men, whom the people respect, and whose hands will be upheld. The reply of Marshel Smyth (a mest statisfable efficies by the way) to this suggestion, was:

"But I cannot get the class of men you speak of to serve as deputies. They consider the business disreputable and will have nothing to do with it."

It would certainly be well if the collection of the revenue tax could be put in the hands of the people thoroughly in sympathy with the communities from which they are collected.

- Vanderbilt's golden secret-mind — Good agricultural lands can be had in Florida for \$1.25 per zere.

The happiest moment in the life of a girl is when she is in possession of a lover, a chair that holds two its once, and a pa who trusts to her experience. a pa who trusts to her experience.

— Josh Billings remarks: "The only way tu git thrus this world and scrape consure and some iz to take an Back road. You kant travel the main turnpike and do it."

- A poet asks, "Oh, why do we sigh when the heart is full of balmy May." We sin't affected this way. An empty pocket-book and a hard winter does the business for us.

- "Does your sixter Anale over say anything about me, sixty?" "Yes," was the reply. "Six said if you had rockers on mar shoes they'd make such a rice cradle for my doll."

cradle for my doll."

—"Jake," said the blushing damsel to a lover that her father had forbidden the house. "I don't care if your feet are big, I love you just as much." "wall, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were a little smallar; I should feel a little were confident, you know, about "eying."

wore confident, you know, about "aying."

"Say, Pat, suppose satan was to come along now, and see both of us her, which do you suppose he would have you or me?" "Oh, faith, yet honor! he'd take me." "How so?" "Well, sir," said Pat, "he'd take me now, because he wouldn't be sure of me when he came again; but he'd be sure of we when he came again; but he'd be sure of you at any time, and could afford to wait."

— A little so: of Mr. E. Fergerson, in Metcolf, on roing to the barn thought he saw at owl on the straw stack, at he saw feathers about. He took a pitchfork and went on the stack, but who was his surprise when the stack, but who was his surprise when the stack but who was a had about the saw and had about the saw and could afford buttle with him. He accepted the challenge, and had about the saw and could carried the tring of birds home in the started the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home in the saw and carried the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home in the saw and could carried the king of birds home.

The main secret is to keep it clean and well stirred. In new land this may be done by two good workings in the proper time, though a third working will often prove beneficial. If the land is freshly hilled, about two weeks after planting, the bills should be scraped down, and a little fresh earth drawn around each plant. About three weeks after this it little fresh earth drawn around each plant. About three weeks after this it should be billed up, and in ordinary cases this will be sufficient, except to keep down the sprouts that may put up. To-bacco ought not to be worked after topping, as it will bruise and break the leaves. Plowing new smooth land once (at the last working) is of service; but if it is rough and stumpy, keep a plow out of it altogether.

Old land requires more work than new.
As soon as the plants get sufficient hold, harrow up your cultivator, so as not to disturb the roots, and go through it once all work with hand labor, in order to anye the piants from injury. Stir the ground with a hoe as often as is necessary to keep down the weeds.

WORMING.

WORMING.

If the worms are numerous, the plants should be thoroughly examined at least twice a week. Destroy not only the worms, but all the eggs that can be found; or, what is still better, seek out and destroy the flies that deposit these eggs. These flies are gray in color, with yellow spots on each side of the body, and may be found about sunset flittering about the weeds and flowers, extracting their juices by means of their peculiar tongue, which is four or five inches in length. The Jamestowa weed, or "Jimpson" weed, as it is commonly called, which bears a whita bell shape blossom, is very attractive to these flies. Many of them may be destroyed by dropping a little of the following mixture into these blossoms: One ounce of cobalt, dissolved in one pint of water and sweetened with some One ounce of cobalt, dissolved in one pint of water and sweetened with some sort of syrup. But this is equally as fatal to the biossoms as to the flies; therefore we give you the following instructions for making an artificial substitute, which will prove to be more durable than the natural flower and quite as effective. The ladies can best perform this work, as they happily possess more taste and skill in such matters:

expense of fencing.

The ladies can best perform this work, as they happily possess more taste and skill in such matters:

The ladies can best perform this work, as they happily possess more taste and skill in such matters:

Trecure for their use a quire of white paper and a bottle of mucilage. Then make a small block of suitable size and shape, on which to form the cone, snd furnish them with a natural flower to imitate. If you have no blossom of the Jamestown weed; let them try their powers of imitation in making a "morning gloy," After forming the cone, clip it around the rim and curl it slightly, to make it look as much like a flower as possible. Attach them to branches or bushes, and place them in your thickest growth of tobacco. They should be supplied with a few drops of the poison every useful in catching and destroying worms, and can only be equalled by children to whom premiums have been offered.—

Planter's Guide.

Expense of fencing.

We have spent millions of dollars in Michigan pine to keep our corn and wheat a finiting which gand to take pour corn and wheat from going off our farms to prey on our neighbors' hogs and cattle!"

Under a uniform law compelling every man to take care of his stock, and insuring him against harm from his neighbors, it is certain that the population of the Western States would have been some millions greater than now, while their wealth would have proportionately increased. Moreover, the farms would have been better cultivated, the houses better built, the barns larger and more comfortable, and the average stock of purer breed and higher quality. Let every Legislature say to every legislature say to every settler, "Take care of your neighbor takes care of his," and iwo farms will be opened along the frontier where one now is, and can only be equalled by children to whom premiums have been offered.—

The proof of the bad economy and the bad policy of our present system of fencwhom premiums have been offered.

Some Points About Fat Horses.

A fat horse is a proportionately weak horse. Fat is an eily matter, itself unen-dowed with life or sensibility, contained in cells, as honey is within the honey-comb, which are vital, and so endowed dowed with life or sensibility, contained in reells, as honey is within the honey-comb, which are vital, and so endowed that they lose the power either of adding to or taking from the quantity of oily that they lose the power either of adding to or taking from the quantity of oily that they lose the power either of adding to or taking from the quantity of oily that they lose the power either of adding the things and they are so a sort of internal nutriment, in case the animal should be in a situation where he can make the internal nutriment, in case the animal should be in a situation where he can make the state of facilitating the use times of parts; it clogs and impedent them, and becomes from its collected amount of freight, a burdent to the body. A fat hone is not only unfit to go, but really has a weight within himself to carry which the horse in condition for work has been disencumbered of. A fat hone will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, and the content will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, and the content will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, and the content will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, and the content will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of a quantity which the other will stand without being affected. Plumpnes, the one will faint from the abstraction of the proposition of a quantity which the o

and I believe that the material that goes to make the manure heap in fine, would find no advantage in letting it ferment or rot before using it, when with long course manure he must of necessity put it, through that process to have it short anyth to use

it through that process to have it short enough to use.

I might also state that the amount of camers I obtain yearly averages about tou leads per head of horses and cattle kept; the horses being kept up through the year, and the cattle six to seven months bosides being taken in every night through the summer. All the manure is kept under shelter, and the horse manure so mixed with that of the cattle, and trouden down; that it seldom heats before it is drawn out for use. Ten loads to the cattle. before it is drawn out for use. Ten loads to the serve uses from the vaccor as it draw it is more a factor in the serve as it draw it is more a factor in the serve as it draw it is more a factor in the serve as it is a factor in the serve as a fa

EFFECT ON THE WEST. The necessity of enclosing with a fence is the bane of Western farming. A mon buys a quarter section, and is compelled buys a quarter section, and is compelled to make either one or two miles of fence.—the quantity depending on the circumstance whether he "joins fencer" or not. He may wish to raise wheat and keep no stock; but he is compelled to fence just the same, to defend himself against his neighbor's cattle. If they have not more than fifty head, it will be cheaper for him to go upon their farms and enclose their pastures, than to build his ewn boundary fence.

The squatter finds to his amounts.

harrow up your cultivator, so as not to dissurb the roots, and go through it once for the first hoeing. Then cut up the remaining grass and weeds with a hoc, and level the soil around the plants, stirring it slightly. In ten days or a fortnight, go over it with a plow or cultivator, twice in a row, using a short single-tree to avoid injuring the plants. This time you can stir the ground more around the plants, and should hill them slightly in hosing, being careful not to cover any of the leaves. After this it is better to perform all work with hand labor, in order to The squatter finds to his amazemen

the alternative of renting of others, and letting his own rich land lie idle. Farmers can about as well afferd to pay ten dellars per acre for a farm, and be obliged to fence only enough to restrain their own stock, as to pay five dellars per acre, and be compelled to fence against the stock of the Etate.

Many men who rent all their lives, would buy land and pay for it, were it not for the serious expense of fencing. The writer in the Illinois Report, already quoted, rays: "About three-fourths of all the cussin' in Illinois may be fairly charged to the practice of fencing crops, rather than stock. Had Illinois passed a law thirty, twenty, or even ten years since, that stock should be fenced, or otherwise taken care of by their owners, I do not believe there would be an acre of good prairie uncultivated in the State. I know this is a strong statement when we think how many acres of the best land in the State are yet 'lying out,' but those who have lived in the State but the last ten years have seen miles of prairie thuse who have lived in the State but the last ten years have seen miles of prairie come under the plow right around them, even under the crop fencing incubus. During the wheat mania of a few years since, a large portion of the prairies of central Illinois would have been turned bottom side up, had it not been for the around of fencing in the seen for the expense of fencing. \* \* \* We have spent millions of dollars in

The proof of the bad economy and the The proof of the bad economy and the bad policy of our present system of fencing, has suggested, also, its injustice. To compel A to fence against B'a catto, is morally and socially wrong. It inverts the relation of things. It takes property from A without rendering him an equivalent. Corn wheat, fruit trees, vegetables, stay at home quiet'y, trespassing on nobody, and interfering with nobody. Shall we put the omus of fencing on stationary or on locomotive property?

"Law," says Blackstone, "is a rule of society, authorizing what is right and forbidding what is wrong." So we shall not expect to find the law, in the present case, commanding what has been shown to be fiagrantly unjust. We are not disappointed. The common law closs not require any min as feare against stock. Its spirit is to make nevy ewer of stock responsible for all depredations that it shall commit.—Helping Hand.

strength and ability, but which, as we said before, is in reality a condition of walkness.

I have come to believe, from repeated experience in practice, that by applying the manure while in a raw or fresh state, if it is only fine enough to mix well with the sell, it will do the most good that it ever will; though possibly a load might gafather after being fermented and rotted down, for in doing that the weight and unit is very much reduced. By applying it while comparatively fresh, the process of rotting is done where its goodness is all saved in the soil, like the vegetable matter from a good turf, or a clover table matter from a good turf, or a clover table matter for green manuring. We are teld by scientific men first these—the unformented manure as well as the green vegetable matter—go through a slow process of fermentation while rotting in the soil, so that all their qualities are saved, and I believe that the farmer using cut feed, so that all the material that goes to make the manure heap in line, would now occupied by strangers, and the end was a home feeling, home associations, and when offered a large price for his land, he will chiltivated acree, emigrates to the far West, and commences a life of hardship that he never dreamed of the could only sell his new farm how gladly would be bit best to be cid home. In succeeds in his undertaking many fail. If he could only sell his new farm how gladly would be strangers, and the end of the couple of the same time of the same of resurates not to sell. He emits his beautiful home, his well-chitivated acres, emigrates to the far West, and commences a life of hardship that he never dreamed of. It can safely be said that where one man succeeds in his undertaking many fail. If he could only sell his new farm how gladly would be his been to the old home, now occupied by strangers, and the enclosure, which contains the graves of his kindred, going to ruin. With the advent of spring, many will dispose of their farms and remove to a far off country, to undergo the privations and troubles incident upon establishing a home is a new country. Our advice is to remain where you are. If you are romfortably of, he contented to remain so. Do not exchange a certainty for an uncertainty, unless powerful reasons are brought to hear upon you to seek a new settlement in a distant region. Stick to the old farm, for it has never failed you in the time of need.

Endorsed by the Faculty. The reputation of the Buil's Cough Syrup has been a lely achieved on account of its sure. Buyundani descripe it.

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PUZIFIES THE BLOOD. Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEMORAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TORIO, SOLVERT AND DIURETIO.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the jukes of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and se strongly concentrated, that it will offectually eradicate from the system every taint of Serofula, Serofulama Humar, Temmer, Cameer, Cameer, Humar, Erysiscians, Sait Ebenum, Syphilitic Blocanes, Camker. Valutiness at the Storansh, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Selastica. Huffenmantery and Chronic Ehemmantery and Chronic Ehemmanting, Neuralgia, Gent and Spinni Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Evaptive Blacanes of the Main. Festery, Berid-hend and Bing-worm, Vegetium, her never failed to effect permanent vegetium, the Engle Medical Confectual.

worms, VEGETINE has never falled to effect a parmanent cure.
For Senting in the Encls, Eideney Completions. Bropey, Female Westmann, Leaversham, arising from internal circumstants, and uterine diseases and General a sulfity, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the service organs, aliays infiammation, cures ulcernation and regulates the bowels.

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The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE. tem.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE has a induced many physicians and spothecaries whom we know to practibe and use it in their own families.

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THE BEST EVIDENCE. The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pas-er of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read the interest by many physicians. Also, those offering from the same disease as afflicted the on of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this textimony, as there is no doubt about the curvalve powers of VEGL. TINE: Nature, Mass. Jan. 1, 1976.

the restimony, as there is no doubt about the circuity powers of YEGL INE:

Mr. H. R. SERVEYS: Dest Sir-We have good resent so retroice; a very YEGETINE: a medicine of the greatest val. W. to, assured that it has been the means of aving yen each hi. He is now seventeen year of ages for the last last ye so has suffered from necrosic of his leg, a total last year to a suffered from necrosic of his leg caused of six physicians rould give us but the salested last in the sever rulying, two of the number declaring that he was been and the salested last of the sever rulying, two of the number declaring that he was been and the salested last of the salested la

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGITINE will relieve pain, cleaned, purify and currescuch diseases, restoring the patient of perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it at conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you as becured? Why is this medicine performing on great cures? It works in the blood, in the remaining fluid. It can truly be called the suffer will be sufficient to the disease originates in the blood; and no medical that each are at directly upon it, to purify a removalle, has any just claim upon public affinition.

Recommend It Heartily. Source Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

In Graves: Deer Sir-I have taken screen bottles of
in Wolfli FINE, and un convinced it is a valuable emito be Dyspesie, kidney Complaint, and general debility
is a series.

I can heartly recommend it to all suffering from the
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Located 18 Miles South of Anderson Village.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR. PRING TERM of Six Months begins
First Monday in February.
Fall Term of Three Months begins First Monday in September.

RATES OF TUITION.

For Spring Term-For Fall Term— Incidental Fee, per term, upon INSTRUCTORS.

College Department will be under the are of E. R. Carswell, Jr., A. M. Primaries and Academics will be under the supervision and instruction of W. E.

OTHER ITEMS. 1. Tuition is due at beginning of each session, and all dues must be paid by the middle of November.

2. We promise to advance such pupils only as are regular in attendance.

3. No seduction will be made for lost time except 40 occasioned by protracted sickess.

4. Board can be had in good families near the Institute for 28 to 210 per month.

the Institute for \$9 to \$10 per month.

For further particulars address either of the Principals. he Principals.

E. R. CARSWELL Jr.,
W. E. WALTERS.
Storeville, S. C., January, 1877.
Jan 25, 1877
28

J. N. ROBSON,

DEALER FERTILIZERS,

A T the commencement of another business year I acknowledge with pleasure the patronage and confidence of my planting friends.

Robson's Cotton and Corn Fertilizer, Robson's Compound Acid Phosphate, have given very gratifying satisfaction.

In offering them another season I give the best guarantee that they shall be kept up to the same high standard, and sold at the lowest possible price on the most favorable terms.

lowest possible price on the most favorable terms.

i am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Fertilizers, together with my Cotton and Corn Fertilizer and Compound Acid Phosphate.

Having been among the first to introduce Guano in this State, I confidently refer to my planting friends, that, during the sories of years I have sold them manures, I have always given a pure article. Every manure is tested.

Robson's Cotton and Core Fertilizer—Cash, \$44 penton; on time, \$50 per ton.

Robson's Compound Acid Phosphate—Cash, \$28 per ten; on time, \$38 per ton.

Payable November I, in middling cotton at 160 per pound, delivered at local depot. Cotton and Corn Fertilizer, \$67.50 per ton; Acid 2 nosphate.

Jan 11, 1877

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Flour, Flour. UST received, another supply of the Celebrated Nashville, Tenn., Flour, viz—Tube Rose, Gem of the Burg, Odd Trunp and Little Beauty.

Also, some more of that Chean Flour, nora Cairo, Illinois. Call soon, as Flour is advancing rapidly in the Western markets. All brands sold low for cash, by

A. B. TOWERS.

Dec 21, 1876 Dec 21, 1876

LUMBER! LUMBER! AM now prepared to furnish PINE,
OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR
EURBER op the Blue Ridge and Air
Line Rallroan at Senece City, he any
quantities desired.
Mr. W. T. Reed is my agent at Amerson, who will diways be found at the
Lumber Yard, ready to wait on customars.
WM. J. HARBIN

FURS, FURS. Wests of Fure, and one fire I or A B. TOWARD.

MISS M. E. WELLIAMS. J. J. W. DANIELS.

LADIES' STORE

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVING bought out the Stock, &c., of the late Mrs. C. C. Pegg, have added thereto a full and great variety of

NEW GOODS. Such as LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HATS.

DE 163 GOODS,

FANCY GOODS. And everything to

BONNETS,

PLEASE THE LADIES And secure their comfort.

Miss Lizzie Williams has selected these Goods with great care in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, from whence she has just returned with a full knowledge of the styles, costumes and colors. Call and see her at old stand-one door above Post Office.

Mantua-Making and Millinery Department

Conducted by experienced Ladies. Sept 11, 1876

WILHITE & WILLIAMS. Anderson, E. C.,

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, &c.,

LAMP and LAMP GOODS,

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c.

A Full Line of PERFUMERY

And TOILET ARTICLES,

CIGARS and TOBACOO,

and all other Articles usually kept in our NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, a

Jan 25, 1877 2 Something Good!

A ND I have just received a fresh lot of Groceries, to be sold low for cash, viz: Prime Rio Coffee, green and parched Choice New Orleans Molasses,

Choice New Orleans Molasses,
Raisins, Currants, Citron,
Dates, Oysters, Tomatoes,
Cooking Extracts,
Apple Butter,
Quince Butter,
Peac'. Butter,
Mince Meat,
English Piccalilli,
Candy.
Call soon and get a supply for Christmas,
and do not forget to try some of my Extra
Buckwheat Flour, and some of my nice Tea,
as I make that a speciality. Remember the
place.

No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C. Dec 21, 1876

Insure Your Property HAVE the honor to represent the fol-lowing substantial Companies: Underwriters Agency, New York, .\$3,302,926

assets \$3,302,926
Niagara, N. Y., assets 1,500,000
Clogaria Home, Columbus, assets 2,800,000
Georgia Home, Columbus, assets 524,420
Mobile Underwriters, Mobile, Ala. 1,000,000 INSURANCE COMPANY

TILDEN and HAMPTON SHOE SHOP.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the cit.—

zens of Anderson and vicinity, that he has opened a Shop for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, &c., for gentlemen and ladies, in the Town of Anderson. He is prepared to do fine and substantial work, and will be prompt in the execution and delivery of work undertaken by him. He will call at residences to get measures for ladies' rrders. I have secured experienced workmen, who are capable of doing the finest work, and am now ready to fill all orders with dispatch. My Shop is located in Dr. Succ'day's building, west side Benson House, first door below Feathers on & Brown's law office.

B. Y. H. NANCE.

Dec 7, 1876

21

3m

Dec 7, 1876

ETTENGER & EDMOND. Richmond, Va. MANUFACTURERS

PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES. Boilers, of all kinds, Circular Saw Mills,

Grist Mills,
Mill Gearing,
Shafting, Pulleys, &c.,
American Turbine Water Wheel, Cameron's Special Steam Pumps. Bend for Catalogue. Nov 2, 1870

SMITH & WESSON'S

With Automotic MOW READY. For convenience, no wee and nice man, it compounded. If your merchant doesn, these than, order direct from the Agency, 79 Chambers 31. Kew Tork. Oct 26, 1876 AT COST

AM selling at and below Cost Worsted Dress Goods,
Black Silk, Shawls.
A nice lot Clothing and Saddles.
I have the above Goods on hand, which I will sell during the next thirty days at prices that will astonish purchasers.

A. B. TOWERS.

Dec 21, 1876 23

Quick Sales and Small Profits T HAVE ON HAND

HOLES, EQOTS,
Honespuns, Calico, Hats,
Hardware, Grocerles,
Provisions, Fancy Goods,
Virginia Cassimeres, (best goods
that a map or boy can wear,)
Georg's Jeans,
Columbus, Ga., Checks,

Geony's Jeans!

Columbus, Ga., Checks,

And many other things too testions to mention, that I will sell as low as can be bought in Town for each. Be sure and give me a call before buying.

A. B. TOWERS.

Dec 21, 1873 23

LAST CALL.
TO those indebted to the old Firm of RARR, WATSON & CO., either by Note C Account, will save Cost by acting the same at an early day, as we are determined to wind up the fild business.

BARR, WATSON & CO.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

A ND those who carry on business are compelied to have money. The is one once and SAVE COST. Prompt payment is a great source of creating and it is one what they owe. Money we are obliged to have. We offer an inducement of one bey us pound for Cotton over market value to those indebted to us, and wish to senter their Ac.

GROCERIES

Flour, Bacon, Shoulders, Hams, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses. ALSO, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddles, Hats, Caps. Dry Goods, Tobacco, Cigars,
Wines. Liquors, Iron. Steel,
And all Farming Implements.

Any person or persons purchasing Goods will benefit themselves by calling and examing our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We buy for Cash and sell for each only of this fact.

McGRATH & BYBUR, Mechanics' Rew.

FURNITURE!

Anderson the Cheapest Furniture Market in the State.

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

IN consideration of the scarcity of money, I have put down prices to the following remarkable, unheard-of low prices;

ROOM SUITS, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead and Washstand, from \$18,50 upwards. With four Chairs, Rocking Chair, Table and Towel Racks, (complete suits of ten

wards. With four chairs, Rocking Chair, Papie and Tower Racks, (complete auta of ten pieces,) from \$24.00 upwards.

SOLID WALNUT SUITS, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Deck Dress Bureau, (five drawers,) and Washstand, from \$30.00 upwards. With four Walnut Chairs and Walnut Rocking Chair, from \$40.50 upwards.

GOOD COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, hard wood, not pine, reduced to \$4.00. Without state

GOOD COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, hard wood, not pine, reduced to \$4.00. Without slate and castors, to \$3.50.

Good Washstand, with drawer and towel end, reduced to \$1.50.

Good Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$7.00.

The celebrated Kentucky Double-wove Cane S. t Chairs, variabled or painted warranted to be the strongest Chair made, at ninety-fine cents apiece. Rocking Chairs, of the same kind, at \$1.40 apiece.

These prices are no ketch-pennics, but all my goods are at the same low figure. These on hand a large Stock of Furniture of all, kinds and description, which will be said cheaper than can be bought from anybody else or any other place. Come and see TOLLY and he will do you right. HE WILL NOT, OR CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? Then Use New York Lnamel Paint Co's CHEMICAL PAINT

READY for use in White, and over One Hundred different Colors. Made of strictly prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, chemically combined, warranted fluck Handsomer and Cheaper, and to last TWICE AS LONG, as any other Paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country.

Address,

NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY.

103 Chambers Street, New York. Prices Reduced. Sample Cards sent free. May 18, 1876

CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY GOODS, TOYS. J. R. FANT,

CONFECTIONER, - - ANDERSON, S.C., KEEPS constantly on hand a well-selected stock of CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds, such as French and Plain Candies, Canned Goods of every description, Fickles, dellies, Dried Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Dates, Crackers of all styles, Fraits, &c. A large selection of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS. Such as Toys, of every kind, Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Writing Deeks, Portfolios, Fine French and Bohemian Vases, Perfumes of the very best quality, Tollet Sets, Fine Silk Flowers, Musical Instruments of different kinds, Wax Dells of every kind, from 5c. to \$7.00. I have one of Mathews' splendid SODA FOUNTAINS for dispensing pure Soda Water, Tickets will be sold cheap. Any one buying three dozen tickets at a time will get 1 on at 90c, per dozen.

J. R. FANT, East End Masonio Building.

THE CRANCERS' LIFE AND HEALTH

OF THE

Are the leading principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued. Also, Term Policies of one, three live or seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a Paid-up Policy, or cash surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect Policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the non-forfeiting and cash surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

ng men.
Good Agents wanted. B. F. MAULDIN, Jr., Agent, April 13, 1876 59 Anderson, S. C.

DENTISTRY. DR. G. M. JONES Ts prepared to to all kinds of Dentistry at short notice. Being in possession all the latest improvements and best of material, can do work in the best of style. In setting and filling teeting he is determined not to be surpassed by any. Old decayed teeth treated and made good, at very little, as the present reduced prices. All work warranted. Office adjoiring T. J. Leaks residence, second door below market. Terms low for cash or barter.

Sept 7, 1876 Sept 7, 1876

MANSION HOUSE, COLUMBIA S. C.

COLUMBIA. S. O.

THIS House is now open for the reception of visitors, and every means will be employed to render enests comfortable it is newly furnished throughout, and the table is supplied with the best the m. Act affords. The Mannion-House is located in the centre of the city, convenient to business and all principal points. Transient and permanent beard at reasonable rates. Carriages in connection with the House.

Oct 19, 1876

LOWRANCE.

Oct 19, 1876

A CTIVE AGENTS, Gentlemen or Laid dies, wanted instantly to introduce a splendid book the CENTERIAL FXPOSITION DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATED.

TOWERS.

CENTERIAL FXPOSITION IN THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE HIBSTRATEOUS, Superobinding, very attractive, and a treasure as the best and cheapest history of the Great Exhibition. Endowed by the officials, press and clergy, Is selling immensely: One lands of the Control of the C

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. The different editions of the THE SUN during the next year will be the same as auring the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on with days be a sheet of four pages, and on durdays a

United States of America.

Authorized Capital, - \$4,500,000.

Of which \$100,000 is to be owned in each Department.

PARUNT OFFICE, MCGLE, ALA.

F. E. DAVIDSON, President.

M. G. HUDSON, Vice President.

R. W. FORT, Secretary.

South Carolina Department, Columbia, S. C.

Thos. B. JETEB, President.

Thos. B. JETEB, President.

Thos. A. MCGREEN, Vice President.

Thos. A. MCGREEN, Vice President.

The B. JETEB, President.

Thos. A. MCGREEN, Vice President.

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Thos. A. MCGREEN, Vice President.

The B. JETEB, President.

Thos. A. MCGREEN, Vice President.

The B. JETEB, President.

Change of Schedule on South Care

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line R. R. as had a man waktraiora, Gal, June 4/7876. GOING EAST.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad THE SETTING OF SOURCE STATE Passemper Traits ran daily, Sinday extapted connecting with Night Trains on Boath Carolin Midrott up and down on and sites Monday May 30, the following will be the Schedule:

2 17 p m 4 00 p m 5 35 p m Leave Greenville at.

ANDERSON BRANCH-DOW Arrivé at Walhalia Leave Perraville Leave Referebt

ANOTHER GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES